(XXXVIIIth YEAR.) THE (No. 1889.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, MARCH 27, 1783.

PHILADELPHIA, *March* 24, 1783.

THIS Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty's Cutter the Triumph, commanded by the Chevalier Duqueſne, arrived this morning, in thirty-ſix days from Cadiz. By her we have the following very agreeable and important intelligence.

WE, Cæſar Anne de la Luzerne, Chevalier of the order of St. John of Jeruſalem, mareſchal des camps and armies of the king, miniſter plenipotentiary of his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty to the United States of North-America, &c. MAKE KNOWN to all thoſe whom it may concern, that the Chevalier Duqueſne, lieutenant commanding his majeſty's cutter the Triumph, who arrived this day at this port, has communicated to us orders, in form of a paſſport, which he received from Count d'Eſtaing, vice-admiral of France, of which the following is a copy.

"CHARLES HENRY COUNT d'ESTAING, vice-admiral of France, lieutenant-general of his majeſty's forces, knight of his orders, &c.

"IT is ordered that Monſieur the Chevalier Duqueſne, lieutenant commanding his majeſty's cutter Triumph, do ſail as ſoon as poſſible from the bay of Cadiz, and inform all veſſels that he may meet of the happy re-union of the belligerent powers. It is ordered, in the name of his majeſty, and by me, to all ſhips of the line, frigates, and other veſſels belonging to his majeſty, that he may meet, that they abſtain from all hoſtilities againſt the ſhips of war and merchant veſſels of his Britannic majeſty; but, on the contrary, that they give them all neceſſary aid and ſuccour, and every teſtimony of a union re-eſtabliſhed under the moſt happy auſpices, by the preliminaries which were ſigned the 20th of the month of January, in the preſent year. It is ordered alſo, in his majeſty's name, that all veſſels armed for war and on a cruiſe, do return into port. After having given them a copy of this order, he ſhall take their names, likewiſe the date of the day that he ſhall have furniſhed it, and ſhall notify to them that they ſhall anſwer perſonally for every deed which they may commit contrary thereto.

"Monſieur the Chevalier Duqueſne, in virtue of the preſent order, which ſerves him for a paſſport, ſhall carry a flag of truce; he ſhall particularly chuſe in thoſe latitudes where he preſumes he may meet the greateſt number of French privateers, and ſhall endeavour to overtake them. If the events of the ſea ſhall conduct him to any of the French colonies, or upon the coaſts of the United States of America, he ſhall communicate the preſent orders, to the governor of the place, and to the armed veſſels of the different nations that may be then there; he will likewiſe ſhew the preſent paſſport to all veſſels of war belonging to his Britannic majeſty with whom he ſhall ſpeak, and give them a copy ſigned by him, if they ſhould deſire it. He ſhall likewiſe pay them every reſpect, which the firſt moments of a re-union demands; the object of his miſſion, (for the good of humanity, and as much as is in my power) being to haſten its happy effects.

Cadiz, the 10th of February, 1783.

Signed d'ESTAING."

By order, MARTIN.

And deſiring to give all neceſſary authenticity and notoriety to theſe orders, We certify by theſe preſents, that the above is a true copy.

We likewiſe certify, that M. le Chevalier Duqueſne has informed us, that M. le Compte d'Eſtaing directed him to deſire all veſſels that he ſhould find ready to ſail in the different ports where he ſhould have occaſion to go, to delay their departure from ſaid ports, until the arrival of official accounts of the ſigning the preliminaries, the news of which cannot fail to arrive ſoon on this continent.

Given at Philadelphia, in our Hotel, this 24th of March, 1783.

LE CHEVALIER DE LA LUZERNE.

ANNAPOLIS, *March* 27.

It is with inexpreſſible pleaſure we aſſure our readers, that, on the 20th of January laſt, the preliminaries of peace were ſigned, at Paris, by the miniſters plenipotentiary of all the belligerent powers. The principal heads of thoſe articles are,

1. Great-Britain acknowledges the ſovereignty and independence of the Thirteen United States of America; and their limits are agreed upon as in the articles ſigned the 30th of November, except only, that they ſhall not extend further down the Miſſiſſippi than the 32d degree of north latitude, from whence a line is to be drawn to the head of the river St. Mary, and along the middle of that river to its mouth.

2. Great-Britain to reſtore to France, Goree, St. Lucia, St. Pierre, and Miquelon.

3. France to reſtore to Great-Britain Grenada, St. Vincent's, Dominique, and St. Chriſtopher's.

4. France to retain Tobago and Senegal.

5. France to be re-eſtabliſhed in the Eaſt-Indies, as well in Bengal, as on the eaſt and weſt coaſt of the peninſula, as regulated by the treaty of 1763.

6. The fiſhery of France and England on the coaſt of Newfoundland to remain on the ſame footing as they were left by the treaty of 1763, except that part of the coaſt from Cape Bonaviſta to Cape St. John's, which ſhall belong to the Engliſh.

7. The articles of the preceding treaties, concerning the demolition of Dunkirk, to be ſuppreſſed.

8. Spain to retain Minorca and Weſt-Florida.

9. Great-Britain cedes Eaſt-Florida to Spain.

10. Great-Britain to reſtore Trinquemale to the Dutch, if not retaken.

11. Great-Britain to retain the Dutch ſettlement of Negapatam, in the Eaſt-Indies.

12. St. Euſtatia, Demerara, Berbice, and Iſſequibo, to be reſtored to the Dutch.

13. An agreement to be entered into between Spain and Great-Britain, about cutting wood in the Bay of Honduras.

This important intelligence was brought to Philadelphia, laſt Sunday, by his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty's cutter, the triumph, commanded by the Chevalier Duqueſne, in thirty-ſix days from Cadiz, from whence ſhe was diſpatched, on the 10th of February, by Count d'Eſtaing, "to inform all veſſels of the happy re-union of the belligerent powers, and to order all French cruiſers to return into port." We cannot but remark the moderation and magnanimity of France, in this treaty; ſhe has obtained nothing for herſelf, but the immortal honour of ſecuring independence and peace to America. Can ſuch unexampled and diſintereſted conduct be ever effaced from the minds of our people? Every ſentiment of virtue, honour, and gratitude, muſt be eradicated, before we forget, that, under the Divine Providence, we owe the bleſſings of freedom and independence to the illuſtrious monarch of France. We are well aſſured that hoſtilities were to ceaſe in America the 20th of this month.

The diſtreſſes of the American priſoners, at New-York, have for ſeveral years claimed the attention of Congreſs, and the legiſlatures of the ſeveral ſtates. Numbers of theſe unfortunate people periſhed, and many were compelled, by the extremity of their ſufferings, from hunger, nakedneſs, and diſeaſe, to enter into the ſervice of the enemy. It was not in the power of Congreſs to liberate them from their captivity, or alleviate their wants. The calamity for the laſt four years was chiefly confined to thoſe of our citizens, who were captured on board of our merchant-veſſels; a brave and moſt uſeful ſet of men. It being repreſented to our governor and council, that a number of naval priſoners belonging to this ſtate (many of them the ſons and brothers of gentlemen of reſpectable characters, fortune, and influence) were ſuffering all the horrors of captivity, on board the priſon ſhip, at New-York, they reſolved to ſend, under ſanction of flags of truce, a ſmall quantity of corn and flour to that place, for ſale, to relieve their diſtreſſes. It was previouſly known, that the enemy would receive flags with thoſe articles. On the 12th of this month, a ſmall bay ſloop, with one hundred barrels of flour, and about eight hundred buſhels of corn, was ſent from this port, with a flag, to admiral Digby; and on the 17th, off Little Egg Harbour, ſhe was boarded, under *Britiſh* colours, by a ſmall ſchooner of ſix guns, belonging to Newport, in the ſtate of Rhode-Iſland, one Oliver Reed commander; who, after taking out the mate and four ſailors, and ſeveral articles belonging to the flag (leaving [illegible] Geddis, the maſter, on board) ſent her [illegible] to Rhode-Iſland, *under pretence, that this government was trading with the enemy.* On the ſame morning the ſloop was boarded by a *Britiſh* barge, her papers and cargo examined, and permitted to proſecute her voyage. There was no other cargo on board but corn and flour, for the benefit of our priſoners, and neceſſary proviſions for the people; and no other papers, but the paſſport and letters from his Excellency our governor to admiral Digby, and a gentleman in New-York to ſell the cargo, and procure cloathing and neceſſaries for our priſoners. The mate of the flag writes, "that the commander of the privateer (or pirate) propoſed, on the next day after ſeizing the flag, to ſet him and the people on ſhore on a Beach-Iſland (near Barnigate-Inlet) and obſerved, that no inhabitants lived within five or ſix miles from the main land." It cannot eſcape notice, that more reſpect was ſhewn to this government by a refugee barge, than by a veſſel of a ſiſter ſtate, under a commiſſion from Congreſs. It is well known, that ſeveral of the eaſtern ſtates have frequently exchanged their priſoners, without any application to, or conſent of Congreſs; and it is confidently aſſerted, that they have often ſent proviſions to New-York for their ſupport; the news-papers acquaint us, that his Excellency Preſident Dickenſon informed the aſſembly of Pennſylvania, that a flag ſent by him, a few weeks ago, with flour, for the naval priſoners of that ſtate in New-York, had been received there. If this ſovereign and independent republic patiently ſubmits to this diſgraceful inſult, it will be deſervedly repeated. "Public honour is ſecurity."

Extract of a letter from Philadelphia, dated Feb. 22, 1783.

"I conceive the impatience you have for news from this city, and you expect, perhaps, that I will put an end to your anxiety about the ceſſation of war, and the concluſion of a final treaty of peace; but I can only communicate to you meer conjectures on this ſubject; however, having here a better opportunity of getting true informations, becauſe we are nearer to the centre of official correſpondence, I ſhall tell you ſincerely what I think of the preſent ſituation of affairs.

"The acknowledgment of our independence by England, has always been conſidered as the greateſt obſtacle to a peace; it ſeems that, in the courſe of the negociations, and ſince the beginning of the mediation of the two empreſſes, until the month of October laſt, this difficulty has continually put a ſtop to their progreſs; but the parliament of England has at laſt removed it, and the king of Great-Britain thought himſelf ſufficiently authoriſed to ſtipulate our independence, and would have wiſhed even (as well as the whole nation) to grant it definitively, by concluding a ſeparate treaty with us. This was the object of the commiſſion of the ſecretary of general Carleton; this commander, diſappointed by the refuſal of congreſs, diſcouraged by the ſucceſſive reſolutions of the different legiſlatures, relative to a ſeparate peace, has undoubtedly informed his court of theſe circumſtances, and probably told her, that we are ſo obdurate, that nothing can be expected from us until the acknowledgment of our independence. Theſe informations at laſt determined the king of England to ſurmount his averſion, and to give, on the firſt of October laſt, to Mr. Fitzherbert, his miniſter at Paris, full powers to negociate with our miniſters, as with the plenipotentiaries of an independent nation; in conſequence of which they have, on the 30th of November, ſigned ſome proviſional articles, which will have their effect only when a peace with France is ſigned.

"His Britannic majeſty muſt gain great advantages by having taken this ſtep, even in caſe the war ſhould continue; 1ſt. he will leſſen, by the evacuation of Charles-town, and by the probable evacuation of New-York, the enormous expence incurred by the war againſt the United States; 2d. he will turn againſt France all the reſources formerly employed againſt us, render ſerviceable in the Weſt-Indies the uſeleſs garriſon of New-York, and apply to his navy the immenſe ſums of money formerly buried in New-York and Charles-town; 3d. laſtly, he makes no ſacrifice, by acknwledging an independence which we already poſſeſs in the moſt extenſive manner.

"I allow theſe advantages to be real; but the king of England probably may expect to procure ſtill another one, which it will not be ſo eaſy for him to acquire; I ſuppoſe that France would not think proper to make peace on the terms propoſed by England; in this caſe the emiſſaries of the latter would tell us, *it is the ambition of France which prevents the concluſion of a definitive treaty; we have granted you all you requeſted; conclude a particular and ſeparate peace with us, for the longer you will keep to your alliance with France; the more uncertain will be your independence, and the further you will remove the termination of the war.* Would to God that the Britiſh emiſſaries would addreſs us in that ſtile; it will not be difficult for us to reply, and to prove ourſelves in the eyes of all nations to be as religiouſly attached to our engagements, as we have been prudent and firm in the efforts we have made for our independence. We ſhall firſt oppoſe to theſe emiſſaries the eighth article of the treaty of alliance, ſtating that "neither of the two parties ſhall conclude either truce or peace without the formal conſent of the other firſt obtained." This article removes every difficulty but if it even did not exiſt, we would anſwer them; "the artifice you make uſe of is too groſs; you began by propoſing to France great advantages, provided ſhe ſhould abandon us, and make a ſeparate peace; ſhe rejected your offers with diſdain, it is now our province to follow her example; our honour, our intereſt, and our duty, leave us no alternative; *our honour*, becauſe we ſhould ſtain it with an eternal blemiſh, if we betrayed a nation, to whom we are ſo greatly indebted; *our intereſt*, becauſe by admitting you again amongſt us, we would expoſe ourſelves to your intrigues, render their former influence to your partiſans, and run the riſk of ſeeing you obtain, by your artifices, what your arms were unable to procure; *our duty*, becauſe the firſt obligation of nations, as well as of individuals, is to fulfil and to keep inviolably their engagements."

"Theſe ſentiments are here generally prevailing, they are the dictates of honeſty and of virtue, and I am happy to ſee that, notwithſtanding the depravation ſo generally complained of, the number of virtuous citizens is by far the greateſt. It may be aſked, however, why did France conſent to our miniſters concluding even a proviſional treaty with England? and why did ſhe not feel that by that meaſure ſhe would expoſe us to the temptation of making a ſeparate peace? Becauſe our generous ally knows our faithful attachment to our obligations; becauſe he is perſuaded that he has no reaſon to fear our defection; becauſe a virtuous prince and a friend to humanity is always ready to facilitate, as much as lies in his power, the meaſures he thinks adapted to procure a peace; laſtly, becauſe our independence is the object this monarch had chiefly in view during this war, and becauſe he knows that the king of England, after having conſented to it by a proviſional treaty, cannot change his reſolution, and that this great point is to be conſidered as entirely ſettled with reſpect to England, from the very time this prince declared it to his parliament, and pronounced a word, which during ſeven years had appeared to him ſo horrid, that he preferred to ſpill the blood of thouſands rather than to utter it.

"I cannot forbear, Sir, on this occaſion, to recommend to your notice the prayers this humane, generous, peaceable, and religious monarch, addreſſes to the Almighty, for our proſperity and our happineſs. What puniſhment has he then prepared for a Howe, a Cornwallis, a Rawdon, and for all the other executioners and incendiaries he has ſent againſt us? What will be the treatment of the commiſſioners, Carliſle, Clinton, Eden, for having declared *that Great-Britain would, by every means in her power, deſtroy or render uſeleſs a con-*

nefſim contrived for her ruin, and for the aggrandiſment of France; that under ſuch circumſtances the laws of ſelf-preſervation ſhould direct the conduct of Great-Britain, and if the Britiſh colonies were to become an acceſſion to France, the Britiſh nation would render that acceſſion of as little avail as poſſible to her enemy. Theſe United States are not become an acceſſion to France; however, it is but too true that, according to the declaration of the commiſſioners, they have been during five years the theatre of maſſacres, robberies, executions, and the violation of the moſt ſacred laws of nature and of nations.

"You will finally aſk me, what I think of peace or war. I confeſs that I believe the concluſion of a peace to be poſſible in the beginning of this year, but that it will be prudent to keep ourſelves in readineſs for a continuation of the war; it is not my province to define the military operations proper to reduce our enemy; but there is one point, upon which it is important to be very attentive, and that is *commerce*. This object is ſo intereſting to our enemy, that they will look upon peace as if it was made, in caſe we accept of their manufactures; but if we perſiſt in rejecting and confiſcating them, when imported by fraud, it will become an effectual method of making war againſt that nation, and we will at laſt convince her of the neceſſity of a reconciliation, free from all artifice on the ſide of England, and from diſgrace on our ſide. The time is come to judge, whether the king of England feels a ſincere repentance for his paſt offences, or if he means only to offer us the bait of peace, and to draw us into a ſnare, from which we could not eſcape, but covered with diſgrace, entirely addicted to him, and dependent on his pleaſure; as a woman, after having loſt her honour, depends on the raviſher who had taught her to ſcorn her duty. If this monarch concludes a ſolid peace with France, we may hope that hereafter his intentions will be better than before; but if at this moment he has not given his conſent to a general and definitive treaty, every propoſition of a ſeparate peace is a new injury, to be added to the numerous liſt of offences we have already experienced."

EULOGY on the death of the honourable Major EDWARD GILES.

—LET the day, the inauſpicious day be ever recorded;—let it be marked down in ſorrow and lamentation, in which my country ſo ſoon was diveſted of ſo mature a genius, and mankind of ſo faithful a friend.—Unhappy! more than thrice unhappy for me to herald forth ſuch unwelcome tidings, or be witneſs to that tomb which ſwallowed up ſuch extenſive worth. For my ſentiments to be regular my heart is too depreſſed; and for my tongue not to faulter my feelings are too much alive. In the hour of diſtreſs the affliction will plead for the imperfection, and it is thus warm from my ſoul, I preſent this humble tribute;—a tribute far, very far inadequate to the memory of him, who muſt ever be dear to us all!

"Saw ye him whom my ſoul loveth," was the pathetic language of the diſconſolate lover in the "ſong of Solomon," and in his "book of wiſdom,"—how applicable to our preſent woe.—"Honourable age is not that which ſtandeth in length of time, or meaſured by a number of years; but wiſdom is the gray hair to men, and an unſpotted life old age. He was taken away ſpeedily, leſt wickedneſs might alter his underſtanding, or deceit beguile his ſoul."—As an inſtance of the above mentioned facts, I appeal to all who had the honour of his acquaintance; and for the decree, the Omniſcience of Heaven is alone ſufficient to reconcile it to purblind mortals. This great and good young man early in life devoted himſelf to ſcience and books.—Poſſeſſing a capacity ſuperior to moſt, and to be excelled by none, he even exceeded Time in the progreſs of genius.

Having arrived to eminence in his purſuit, and preſuming that his country might be benefited by his ſervices, he ſtepped forth from the cloſet to the field.

Here we find in him both the ſoldier and the ſcholar happily united; and whilſt his general was contemplating which moſt to admire, victory opened the way to glory, and as a ſingular mark of diſtinction, he was charged with the firſt embaſſy of his laurels. Thus early and thus honourably he acquitted himſelf to the entire approbation of his country; and this ſtate ever mindful of the ſervices of its ſubjects, lately appointed him a member in congreſs.—He had alſo another engagement of a no leſs honourable and delicate nature.—But Oh Death!—how cruel was thy triumph;—virtue and merit lie here a victim to thy rage. Inſtead of the bridal bed, the darkſome priſon of the grave muſt now confine the gentle EDWARD; inſtead of his expected place of reſt, the cold earth has become his lodging,—duſt and corruption his covering!—

His filial affection was equal to his patriotiſm, and his patriotiſm equalled in his philanthrophy;—never was he ſeen to turn away from a ſpectacle of pity;—never did he ſhut his ears to the voice of diſtreſs;—never by an inſolent reproach ſilenced the cries of poverty, nor delayed his bounty to the neceſſitous.

With reſignation he ſaw the univerſal terror make its rapid approaches; and after a ſhort ſtruggle yielded to the gloomy conqueror, and with a ſympathetic ſigh for thoſe he left behind, yielded up his ſpirit to the Father of Mercies, and the Redeemer of the world.

The angels call, they call'd him from above,
And bid him haſten to the realms of love;
With joy his ſoul repeats the happy doom;
I come,—ye gentle meſſengers,—I come!—

To be SOLD,

A LIKELY young negro wench that has been uſed to houſe work; ſhe has two ſmall children, a boy and a girl, the eldeſt about ſix years of age. Enquire of the printers. 1 H. Maganbie

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NOTICE is hereby given, that a petition will be preſented to the next general aſſembly for the ſtate of Maryland, praying that a law may paſs to prevent the putting down hedges or weirs adjoining the town of Bladenburg, in Prince-George's county. 1 Geo: Digges

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By his EXCELLENCY

WILLIAM PACA, Eſquire,

GOVERNOR of MARYLAND,

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the houſe of ſenate ſtands adjourned to the firſt Monday in April, and the houſe of delegates to the firſt Monday in May next, and affairs of high importance and concern, proper for the conſideration of the General Aſſembly, requiring a meeting as ſoon as well may be: I HAVE therefore appointed Monday the twenty-firſt day of April next, for the meeting and holding of the General Aſſembly of this State, of which the ſeveral ſheriffs are hereby enjoined to give public and due notice.

GIVEN at Annapolis, this twenty-ſixth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-three, and in the ſeventh year of our independence.

WILLIAM PACA.

By his Excellency's command,
THOMAS JOHNSON, jun. Secretary. 1

SO GOD SAVE THE STATE.

By Authority.

At the THEATRE in ANNAPOLIS, on Saturday, April 19, 1783.

BY THE AMERICAN

COMPANY of COMEDIANS,

Will be preſented a TRAGEDY, called

The GRECIAN DAUGHTER.

EVANDER, Mr. *HEARD*;
DYONISIUS, Mr. Wall; MELANTHON, Mr. Lewis; PHOCION, Mr. Smith; ARCAS, Mr. Church; GREEK HERALD, Mr. Davids.
PHILOTAS, Mr. *RYAN*.
And the Part of EUPHRASIA, by Mrs. RYAN.

Between the Play and Farce, a COMIC DANCE.

The principal Characters, by Monſ. Rouſſell, Meſſrs. Patterſon, Lewis, Tilyard, Smith, Mrs. Elm, Mrs. Potter, and Mrs. Parſons.

To which will be added, An ENTERTAINMENT, called

The LYING VALET.

SHARP, by Mr. *RYAN*.
JUSTICE GUTTLE, Mr. Lewis; BEAU TRIPPET, Mr. Davids; DRUNKEN COOK, Mr. Atherton.
GAYLESS, by Mr. *WALL*.
MELISSA, Mrs. Elm; Mrs GADABOUT, Mrs. Parſons; Mrs. TRIPPET, Mrs. Potter.
KITTY PRY, Mrs. *RYAN*.

The Doors to be opened at Six, and to begin preciſely at Seven o'Clock.

Tickets to be had at Mr. Mann's, at Mr. Middleton's, at the Coffee-houſe, and at Mr. Faris's, near the Theatre.

BOX, One Dollar.—PIT, Five Shillings. 1

March 20, 1783.

ALL perſons indebted to Mr. John Parran, jun. late of Calvert county, deceaſed, are requeſted to diſcharge their accounts immediately, and ſuch as have any claims againſt his eſtate, are deſired to ſend in their accounts legally proved, that they may be ſettled by

JOHN CHESLEY, jun. adminiſtrator. 1

Maryland, Kent county, February 27, 1783.

NOTICE is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that the ſubſcribers, together with the heirs of the late James M'Clean, Eſq; intend petitioning the next general aſſembly for the purpoſe of having his will confirmed. w8

JOHN KENNARD,
JAMES PIPER, } executors.

10 22/6

March 24, 1783.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Anne-Arundel county, near South river ferry, on the 9th of January laſt, a likely black negro woman named HENNY, twenty-five years of age, about five feet ſix inches high; ſhe has remarkable large eyes, the whites of which are very clear; ſhe has been brought up to plantation work; had on, when ſhe went away, a white country cloth jacket and petticoat, crocus ſhift, yarn ſtockings, and a pair of ſhoes with three ſoles to each; ſhe likewiſe carried with her a calico jacket and petticoat, with large red flowers on them, a check apron and handkerchief, a pair of linen mitts, a pair of calf-ſkin ſhoes with high heels and braſs buckles; it is ſuppoſed ſhe will try to paſs for a free woman, as ſeveral have been lately ſet free in the neighbourhood. Whoever takes up ſaid negro woman, and brings her home, or ſecures her ſo that I may get her again, ſhall be entitled to receive twelve Spaniſh dollars for their trouble.

1 tf GASSAWAY RAWLINGS.

Baltimore county, February 1783.

THE ſubſcribers give notice, that they intend to petition the general aſſembly of this ſtate, at the next ſeſſion, for an act to empower them to ſell all the land conveyed by William Butler, deceaſed, to Robert Chriſtie, formerly ſheriff of Baltimore county, on a truſt not executed by him, or ſuch part of the ſaid land, as may raiſe money ſufficient to ſatisfy a debt due on a mortgage of the ſaid land made by the deceaſed, and afterwards all the creditors of the deceaſed, according to their reſpective claims. w8 4

EDWARD STEVENSON,
MARY BUTLER, mother of the deceaſed,
SARAH BUTLER, widow of the deceaſed.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a petition will be preferred to the general aſſembly, at their next ſitting, by the executors of Elie Vallette, late of the city of Annapolis, deceaſed, for a law to enable them to ſell his real eſtate for the payment of his debts. 5

THIS is to notify, that the next aſſembly will be petitioned to direct an immediate ſale of the houſe of the late Lloyd Dulany, Eſq; at Annapolis; alſo a final ſettlement of that gentleman's affairs, in order that his creditors may be ſatisfied in their juſt demands, at leaſt as far as his property will admit. 4 8w

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ANNAPOLIS RACES.

To be run for, over the courſe near this city, on Wedneſday the 23d day of April,

A PURSE of SEVENTY-FIVE POUNDS, free for any horſe, mare, or gelding; heats four miles each; four years old to carry ſeven ſtone, five years old ſeven ſtone twelve pounds, ſix years old eight ſtone ſeven pounds, and aged nine ſtone.

On Thurſday the 24th,

A PURSE of FORTY POUNDS, free for any horſe, mare, or gelding, four years old or under; heats two miles each; three years old to carry a feather, and four years old ſeven ſtone; the winning horſe the firſt day to be excluded from ſtarting the ſecond.

Any horſe winning two clear heats ſhall be entitled to the purſe. The horſes to ſtart each day at eleven o'clock. Three horſes to ſtart each day or no race.

Entrance for the firſt day three pounds, for the ſecond thirty five ſhillings.

The horſes to be entered with Mr. George Mann the Tueſday preceding the race, or pay double entrance at the poſt.

Proper judges will be appointed for the race.

N. B. No perſon will be permitted to encumber the courſe with booths without leave from the clerk of the courſe. 3

Office for confiſcated eſtates, Annapolis, Feb. 4, 1783.

Purſuant to an act of the general aſſembly of the ſtate of Maryland, will be ſold at public auction, on the 14th day of April next, at the town of Vienna,

SEVERAL thouſand acres of fertile lands, beautifully ſituated on the river Nanticoke, generally known by the name of the Indian Lands (it having been granted to a tribe now extinct). It will be ſurveyed and laid off into convenient farms, and proper perſons will attend on the premiſes for ſeveral days before the ſale, to ſhew the different lots to any perſon who may incline to purchaſe. One third of the purchaſe money to be paid in thirty days; another third in two years, and the remaining third in three years; bond and ſecurity will be required.

On the day of ſale, at the ſame time and place, and on the ſame terms, will be ſold, a number of valuable ſlaves; conſiſting of men, women, and children; late the property of Alexander Hamilton.

By order, J. DORSEY, clk. 3

Annapolis, March 13, 1783.

FOR SALE,

AN elegant aſſortment of LADIES APPAREL, conſiſting of ſilk, ſatin and calico gowns, and other dreſſes; alſo petticoats, cloaks, aprons, handkerchiefs, caps, &c. being the effects of Mrs. Manſbridge, late of this city, deceaſed; which will be ſold cheap, for ready money, at the requeſt of the adminiſtrator, by

ELIZABETH OWEN,
reſiding at the free-ſchool. 3X

Mrs. Owen, having been uſed to the mantua-making buſineſs in London, can, if required, alter the dreſſes into what form ladies pleaſe.

To be ſold on Tueſday the 15th of April, if fair, if not the next fair day, at Newington rope-walk,

A NUMBER of valuable negroes, viz. rope-makers and plantation men; the utenſils belonging to the rope-walk; a chariot, ſulkey, large ſcales and weights, ſuch as are made uſe of in warehouſes, and a few articles of houſhold furniture. Twelve months credit will be given upon bond and ſecurity.

MARY M'CULLOCH, executrix,
CHARLES STEUART,
JAMES M'CULLOCH, } executors,
of James Dick, deceaſed. 4

Office for confiſcated eſtates, Annapolis, Jan. 23, 1783.

Purſuant to an act of aſſembly paſſed at the laſt ſeſſion, will be expoſed to ſale, by way of auction, at Baltimore-town, on the firſt day of April next,

SEVERAL thouſand acres of land, late the property of the Principio company. The lands will be ſurveyed and laid off in convenient farms and ſeats for gentlemen; the quality of the lands and their contiguity to that flouriſhing town, from which they are diſtant but a few miles, render them extremely valuable. One or more perſons will attend on the premiſes, where the Kingſbury furnace ſtands, for three days before the day of ſale, to ſhew the different lots to any perſon who may incline to view the ſame. One third of the purchaſe money to be paid in thirty days, another third in two years, the remainder in three years. Bond and ſecurity will be required on the day of ſale.

By order, J. DORSEY, clk. 2X

February 24, 1783.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the truſtees for Charlotte-Hall ſchool, intend to meet at the Cool ſprings, in St. Mary's county, on the firſt Tueſday in April next, if fair, if not the next fair day, in order to contract and agree with ſome perſon to build a ſchool houſe ſufficient to accommodate ſixty ſcholars, maſters, and ſervants. 3X

Signed per order,
HENRY TUBMAN, regiſter.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the veſtry of Shrewſbury pariſh, in Kent county, purpoſe preferring a petition to the next general aſſembly for the ſtate of Maryland, to have a law paſſed to empower them to diſpoſe of the glebe belonging to the ſaid pariſh.

Signed per order of the veſtry,
EBENEZER RYNER, regiſter. w8 4

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